

UNION AND AMERICAN.

J. O. GRIFFITH & CO.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1868.

Nashville and Louisville as

COMPETING MARKETS.

We have long contended that Nashville

could successfully compete with

Louisville for the bulk of the Southern

trade. We have been often met with

the assertion that freights were lower

from Louisville to points south of us

than from Nashville. This is no longer

the case. The Nashville and Chattanooga

Railroad have concluded arrangements

by which it will deliver freight of the

first class, at Atlanta, Ga., at 55 cents

less in the 100 lbs. than it can be done

from Louisville—second class 44 cents

less; third class 29 cents less; fourth

class 16 cents less. From 17 cents less;

Railroad from brick, ramp iron, etc. 26

cents less; flour 65 cents less on the

barrel; apples, onions, potatoes, etc. 39

cents less; salt 55 cents less; beef and

pork 54 cents less; wheat, rye, etc. per

bushel, 13 cents less; corn, 12 cents

less; live stock, per car load, 43 dollars

less; wagons, machinery, etc. 45 dollars

per car load less.

Under such a schedule of freights, all

the advantages are in favor of Nashville.

It remains for the merchants and business

men of Nashville and Middle Tennessee

to do the rest. Why should we not be

as much a commercial center as are

railroads, or of news? The newspapers

of Nashville print every morning news

from all parts of the world. It is done

by their industry, enterprise and outlay

of capital. They have not been asked

while everybody else in this country was

going ahead, but have kept up with the

times. Will the merchants of Nashville,

under the advantages shown above, per-

mit those of Louisville to continue to

sweep by them, with the trade in articles

which Tennessee is so prolific, and many

of which are sent to Louisville to be

returned to the people south of us with

increased charges? This question

affects vitally the commerce of Nashville.

How long shall we keep our money

hoarded, and complain of dull business

and hard times? How long did our

arms, and expect a shower of unearned

greenbacks? How long remain idle, and

blame the condition of public affairs on

our want of thrift?

The national administration is fixed for

four years to come. That is settled.

You complain of the "Ring" and of

Brownlow, and disfranchisement. But do

you work? Do you propose to get rid

of them all by a cheerful display of

energy, a skillful use of capital, by in-

dustry, by perseverance, by reaching out

ceaselessly and gathering strength from

the only sources that can furnish it?

Let these questions be answered and

then come to us with your grievances,

and we will satisfy you that they are

still not insurmountable.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE—REMARKS

OF BRIDGES.

A London dispatch states that Baring

Brothers drew one million pounds sterling

from the Bank of England on the 16th

inst. for the Russian government; and

adds: "It is said this sum is an Ameri-

can account, the money being in part

payment for the Territory of Alaska." The

National Intelligence says: "There must

surely be some error about this. The

Russian government is drawing in gold as

rapidly as possible. The Bank of France

and the Bank of England have recently

both been heavily depleted of coin on

Russian and Italian account. It is not

likely that Russia would make two mil-

lions of dollars drawn on this account

What, then, has been the object of the

two million hundred thousand? Could

have been distributed here as a lobby fund?

It will be remembered that when the bill

making the appropriation for the purchase

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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of the members of the cabinet and other

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in a corresponding ratio, and this would

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the government of not less than a million

a year. This for an administration

pledged to economy, would not look so

well, and the matter is so viewed by the

New York Tribune and a few other of

the more discreet journals of the Radical

party. Their opposition, however, seems

likely to avail but little if any thing, for

the demand for an increase of the salary

of the President seems to gain strength

among the Radical journals of the North

and the proposition will most likely be

brought before Congress at an early day

after it reassembles in December. The

following document was furnished by

Tobias Lear, Private Secretary of Presi-

dent Washington, to a committee of Con-

gress, upon which, it is presumed, the

present salary of the President was fixed:

An estimate of the expenses incurred by

President Washington of the United States

from April 25th to July 14th, furnished by

Mr. Lear.

House expenses, including servants,

travelling, etc., etc., paid by T. Lear, Sec-

retary of the President, from April 25th to

July 14th, 1792, amounted to \$34,173 33

In New York currency, equal to \$91,162

in 1868 currency, at the rate of 1868 to

1860, would amount to \$107,700 dollars.

Continuing expenses from July 15th to

April 15th 1793, equal to \$88,550 dollars,

at the rate of 1868 to 1860.

Total amount, \$196,250 dollars.

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